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EASTERN BLOC SCHEDULES FEBRUARY MEETING IN WARSAW

LD051832 Hamburg DPA in German 1752 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--According to diplomatic circles in Prague an Eastern bloc summit will take place in Warsaw during the second half of this month. The "informal" meeting is to take place alongside the PZPR congress. Polish party leader Edward Gierek extended last week a personal invitation to CSSR party-state leader Gustav Husak to attend such a meeting. A few days ago Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko tried to induce Romanian party-state leader Nicolae Ceausescu to attend the meeting when he visited Bucharest.

It was learned in diplomatic circles in Prague today that the purpose of the meeting is to "coordinate" once again the Eastern bloc's foreign policy following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The talks at ministerial level between East and West which because of "lack of time" were postponed will then resume. A meeting between Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, however, could hardly be imagined before a meeting between Schmidt and Brezhnev.

BULGARIA'S BONEV ADDRESSES INTERPARLIAMENTARY SESSION

AU061438 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA)--A two-day consultative meeting between representatives of the interparliamentary groups of the socialist countries was opened at the National Assembly today. It is attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, PDR of Yemen, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A parliamentary delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic is attending as observer.

During the meeting there will be discussed questions pertaining to the preparations for the session of the Interparliamentary Union Council in April in Oslo, of the 67th Interparliamentary Conference in September in Berlin and of the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in May in Brussels.

The meeting was opened by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly.

In his greetings speech he emphasized the importance of the consultative meeting for the exchange of views on the major problems to be discussed at the forthcoming interparliamentary forums. Dwelling on the international situation, Mr Vladimir Bonev pointed out that the imperialist reaction under the U.S. conductorship, was impudently capitalizing on the events in the Middle and Near East and by its reckless actions put peace and security in the world to a grave test.

The national assembly chairman stressed the active and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for consolidating the cooperation and trust among peoples and for detente in the international situation. He said that at the forthcoming interparliamentary forums the voice of truth should sound again. The sober and realistic stands of the socialist countries on all problems of consolidating peace and detente should take the upper hand, and the attempts of the imperialists headed by the USA at pushing the world back on the road of cold war should be resolutely cut off.

ROMANIA LIBERA PROPOSES POSSIBLE DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MOVES

AU052105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/2/1980--The disarmament committee resumes its proceedings in Geneva today arresting public opinion's attention through its agenda and through the moment it chose to start its activity this year.

The committee is called, as the Bucharest daily ROMANIA LIBERA stresses in a commentary published in its today's issue, to demonstrate that, although the international situation is rather tense, mankind has enough resources to improve it, to channel interstate relations towards detente and renunciation of force.

Noting that the committee provides a democratic framework, a concrete agenda the newspaper opines that the participants in the proceedings of the Geneva committee can fulfill their lofty mission only by fulfilling the mandate granted by the UN, supporting the negotiation of tangible disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in the first place.

Concomitantly with the debate of the general disarmament issues, of special importance would be the beginning of negotiations on the adoption of partial measures such as the dismantlement of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of all troops and armaments within national borders, the dissolution of military blocs, the newspaper further writes. The committee must set its priorities so that it could deal with the essential aspects of disarmament. It is important to negotiate concrete agreements on freezing and reducing military budgets already in 1981.

The newspaper also emphasizes that the participation of the People's Republic of China for the first time in the committee's negotiations must be hailed as an expression of meeting the requirement for all the nuclear powers to take part in its proceedings, so that the role of this body in negotiating real actions of nuclear disarmament should grow. Such measures, ROMANIA LIBERA assesses, must not accentuate the division of the world into nuclear- and non-nuclear-weapon states, but must bring about both the horizontal and the vertical non-proliferation, set a balance of security not by escalating but by reducing armaments. It is necessary to create a proper political climate and take organizational measures in order to make the respective states reconsider their decision of deploying new types of nuclear missiles in Europe and start negotiations for concluding an international accord whereby the nuclear-weapon states give guarantees for security to the non-nuclear-weapon ones, by forming an organizational structure within the committee necessary for negotiating this problem. Obviously, real, viable guarantees should be given in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the UN Charter. Of great importance in the effort for nuclear disarmament, the newspaper highlights, would be the holding, as soon as possible, of negotiations between the USSR, the USA and England on the total ban on nuclear-weapon tests in view of concluding a treaty whereby the development of nuclear weapons should be banned and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes by all states be not hindered. Conditions would be thus provided for halting the production of nuclear weapons and of the other mass destruction means, under a strict international control, under the UN aegis.

The disarmament committee can and must become the place where the states' real political will is manifested to undertake, by consensus, tangible disarmament measures, to cooperate in support of peace and not of tension, ROMANIA LIBERA writes in conclusion.

RECENT U.S., PRC ACTIONS TOWARD PAKISTAN CRITICIZED

VECHERNI NOVINI View

AU061543 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

["In the Arc of Insecurity"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 6 (BTA)--Yesterday's issue of VECHERNI NOVINI carries a commentary by Mr Georgi Bogachov on the role assigned to Pakistan by Washington and Beijing:

"Pakistan, former member of SEATO and the Baghdad Pact, is being drawn now in the satellite orbit of the imperialist forces. That country's internal developments, as well as her unsuccessful, despite the U.S. aid, war with India and Bangladesh had somewhat changed the coordinates of this orbit, but now Pakistan is being involved again in a bloc destined to serve the 'vital interests' of the United States. This was the purpose of Zbigniew Brzezinksi's mission, who accompanied by Assistant State Secretary Christopher and Deputy Secretary of the Defence McGiffert, paid recently a visit to Islamabad. Beijing's efforts were in tune with Washington as Huang Hua hurried there before Brzezinski.

"The Islamic drapings of the unseemly role of Pakistan fail to conceal its dangerous militarist nature, the steady flow of dollars and U.S. and Chinese arms. The 'counsellors' and 'instructors' who accompany them are sufficiently eloquent to disclose the aggressive intentions of the USA and China to put a knife in the hand of Pakistan to stab the Afghan revolution in the back. Their efforts to turn Pakistan into an 'enormous arsenal' will positively result in implications both in an international aspect and in the sociopolitical situation in that country. These moves in the "arc of insecurity" as Brzezinski named the geographic part of the world to which Pakistan belongs, will first of all, disrupt the strategical equilibrium and will intensify the instability of peace. Naturally, Afghanistan and the USSR will not contemplate impassively the military buildup along their frontiers 15,000 miles away from the USA. India's concern, already voiced clearly by Prime Minister Indira Gandni, will grow. It will certainly urge the Delhi Government to seek guarantees that the weapons piled up in Pakistan and China will not be used against India, and it will certainly not look for these guarantees in an alliance either with Beijing, which has already laid territorial claims, or with Washington, ready to subject the interests of any country to its strategy.

"Still not expressed, and may be even not felt yet, the anxiety stirred by the Sino-American moves in Pakistan will be undoubtedly assessed by Iran. Large U.S. naval contingencies have been drawn close to its shores and Tehran will obviously realize that Islam won't stop Washington in using Pakistan to put pressure on Islamic Iran.

"One should not also disregard the fact that Pakistan lies on the road of the Beijing hegemonists to south-west Asia and to the Middle East. It won't be surprising if both China and the USA plan to use their temporary ally to their own ends. This may lead to a clash of their interests, now rallied on anti-Soviet basis, and in the end Pakistan by no means can feel secure. Even accepting weapons and dollars, Islamabad is well aware that normal and friendly relations with the Soviet Union are a far better guarantee for its security. That country's leaders cannot fail to understand that, as well as the fact that the making of their country an arsenal against Afghanistan will have a detrimental impact on the social conditions, which sooner or later will create great strains for the Pakistani Government. This is the light in which we see Washington and Beijing's moves as moves turning the geographical region in question into an 'arc of insecurity' and not in the sense meant by Mr Brzezinski.

NARODNA ARMIYA Comment

AU050942 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

["Instigating Mission"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA)--NARODNA ARMIYA comments on the pressure world imperialism is exerting for months now on Pakistan. It is stressed that the aim pursued is to involve Pakistan as deep as possible into the hazardous game began by the imperialists in the Near East, to convert the country into a new supporting point for aggression against Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The paper deals with the two-day Pakistan visit of Mr Brzezinski, the national security adviser of President Carter, and with the results of his talks with General Ziaul Haq. It is noted that the aim of the mission is to encourage Pakistani reactionary forces to serve even more obediently the American imperialist interests.

"The USA's moving concern over Pakistan's 'security' is only a screen to conceal the purely aggressive American intentions," writes NARODNA ARMIYA. "Mr Brzezinski's instigating mission is apparent. It is not the security of Pakistan that causes the tripartite union of the United States, China and Great Britain such a grave disquiet, for they took it upon themselves to arm Pakistan to the teeth, but their common geopolitical plans and the need to hide their true hegemonic intentions."

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU042130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, in which he cordially congratulates him on the occasion of his election to his high-ranking post.

I take the liberty to express my confidence that the relations between Bulgaria and Iran will continue to develop and intensify on the basis of equal rights, in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, to the benefit of our two countries and peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and security throughout the world, the telegram reads.

TOP OFFICIALS WELCOME SOVIET MARSHAL KULIKOV

Arrival Ceremonies

AU070947 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 5 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Col Ivan Stefanov Report]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has arrived in Bulgaria at the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

At Sofia airport the dear guest was welcomed by General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, and by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Military Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; and Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as by many generals and officers of the People's Army and by deputy ministers of national defense.

Valentin Pavlov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR embassy in Sofia; Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces with the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Valeriy Dzaganov, military, naval and air force attache of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia; and the military attaches of the socialist countries embassies in Sofia were also among those present at the airport.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov cordially shook hands with Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and with all those who had come to welcome him. After this, an honor guard presented arms. A military band played the national anthems of the USSR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, following which Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, accompanied by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, inspected the honor guard. Pioneers presented flowers to the guest.

'Exceptionally Cordial' Talks

AU061352 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 6 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, and Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and Ministerial Council chairman, received Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The meeting, which proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere, was also attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and minister of national defence.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS VCP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

AU061312 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[BCP Central Committee greetings message to the VCP Central Committee on the occasion of its 50th anniversary]

[Text] Dear comrades,

The BCP Central Committee conveys to you, to all Vietnamese communists, and to the fraternal people of Vietnam, the most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and on behalf of all Bulgarian people.

Created under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, organized and educated by Ho Chi Minh, the glorious son of the Vietnamese people and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, the VCP has become the universally recognized leader of the Vietnamese people, the organizer and inspirer of all their victories. Under the leadership of this party, the people of Vietnam accomplished the most brilliant deeds in its history--the August revolution--and established the first people's democratic state in Southeast Asia.

After two heroic and victorious wars against the French and American imperialists and their supporters, the people of Vietnam reunified their motherland and expanded the socialist construction throughout their country. They also contributed to the success of the revolutions in Laos and Kampuchea.

The people of Vietnam resolutely resisted the perfidious aggression of the Chinese hegemonists in their struggle against the bloodthirsty, inhuman regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari clique and contributed to the defense of peace and of the national independence for the three, fraternal peoples of Indochina.

Today, overcoming the heavy consequences inherited from the war, the people of Vietnam, with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, are successfully accomplishing the tasks assigned to them by the Fourth VCP Congress for building a peaceful, united and independent socialist Vietnam. We are convinced that the people of Vietnam, rallied around their communist party, will always be ready to worthily resist the expansionist aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists, who are in alliance with imperialism and with international reaction and continue to threaten the revolutionary achievements of Vietnam.

The Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarian people, together with the peoples of the socialist community and with all progressive forces throughout the world continue to render active assistance and support to Vietnam in its people's struggle for the construction of socialism and in defending their independence and national sovereignty.

The international solidarity between Bulgarian and Vietnam communists is built upon the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the VCP will be consolidated and developed in the interests of both our peoples, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international and workers movement, of socialism and peace, and of the legacy bequeathed to us by Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh--the great sons of Bulgaria and Vietnam. The recent visit paid by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, at the head of a Bulgarian party and state delegation to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries were a brilliant new demonstration of these facts.

The BCP Central Committee wishes the glorious VCP and the fraternal people of Vietnam even greater, new successes in building Socialist Vietnam.

Long live the VCP--the militant and tested vanguard of the Vietnamese people!

Long live the heroic people of Vietnam!

Long live the indestructible and fraternal friendship between the BCP and the VCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV!

Long live communism!

PRESIDIUM OFFICIALS ATTEND DEPARTING SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LD051057 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Comrade Vladimir Matskevich gave a reception in Prague today to mark the termination of his diplomatic mission here. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havli and Jindrich Polednik; as well as other political and public figures.

HULA RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS IN USSR

LD070033 Prague CTK in English 2013 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, chairman of the State Planning Commission, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation at the 20th session of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, returned here tonight.

He said the session marked the end of a long stage on preparations of important documents which are to deepen specialization and cooperation among enterprises and organizations of the two countries on a long-term basis.

TRADE TALKS CONDUCTED IN ECUADOR, COLOMBIA

AU061536 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Text] Quito, CTK--The third session of the joint Czechoslovak-Ecuadorean commission ended with the signing of the final protocol in Quito yesterday [4 February]. Under its terms, the CSSR will deliver to Ecuador tractors, irrigation technology, machine tools, textile and tannery machinery, various other installations, fertilizers, glass and costume jewelry. Ecuador will deliver to the CSSR primarily bananas, coffee, vegetables oils and cocoa butter.

Bogota--The first session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Colombian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began in Bogota yesterday [4 February]. The Czechoslovak delegation led by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, has arrived in Colombian capital after talks in Ecuador.

HUSAK TO LEAD DELEGATION TO VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA, LAOS

LD061254 Prague CTK in English 1153 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, will visit Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos shortly.

The visit will take place at the invitation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and Government, the Cambodian United Front of National Salvation Central Committee and the People's Revolutionary Council, and the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Government.

GOLD, SILVER PRICES INCREASED, GOLD MINING REASSESSED

AU051555 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] A long time ago our homeland used to abound in gold deposits, but they have been gradually exhausted and gold was placed on the list of imported raw materials. For many years, changes in the price of gold on the world market were not reflected in domestic prices; only in 1973 was it necessary to react by adjusting domestic prices to the changes that occurred on the world gold market. For about 6 years it was not necessary to change the retail prices set at that time because they corresponded, on the whole, to the price development of gold on the world market.

Last year, however, there was a sharp increase in the price of gold on the world market; the development culminated this January with a price ratio which exceeds by about four times the prices of a year ago. Whereas in 1973 it was possible to purchase a troy ounce of gold (that is 31.1 grams) for approximately $97, by last year it cost $227, and this January it rose to $850.

The increase in the price of silver was even more precipitous. Whereas last January its price exceeded the price of 1973 3 times, this January it was 21 times as high.

Under such circumstances it was necessary to adjust both the wholesale and the retail prices of gold and gold products and of silver and silver products. In connection with the increase of the wholesale price--while the cost of processing remains at the present level--the retail prices of gold are being increased about 70 percent and the retail prices of silver about 160 percent. In individual cases the increase deviates, in both directions, from the aforementioned average, depending on the manner in which the article has been executed and on the amount of work invested in it.

A new price has also been set for gold for dentistry and jewelry purposes. The price at which gold is being procured from the population has been increased threefold and the procurement price of silver eightfold.

The sharp disproportion between the prices of gold abroad and in our country has led lately to disproportionate purchases of jewelry products, including wedding rings. Because a certain preferential pricing is retained for wedding rings, despite an increase of their price, their sale is being temporarily bound to a certificate of the National Committee confirming a marriage license. The sale of wedding rings represents more than a quarter of the overall annual sales of jewelry products in our country.

The consumption of gold in our country is not large but neither is it negligible. From the gold at our disposal, 51 percent is used annually in jewelry production, 37 percent in electronics, engineering and in the chemical and consumer industries and 12 percent in medical services.

Last year the difference between the world and the domestic prices of gold and silver required a state subsidy of several hundred million korunas. The increase of the wholesale and retail prices of gold and silver, including gold and silver products, makes up for the subsidy.

We mentioned in the beginning that domestic gold deposits were considered exhausted. The exhaustion was judged on the basis of a comparison of the costs necessary for extraction and finishing and the price at which it was possible to purchase gold on the world market. [paragraph continues]

The sharp increase of the world price of gold between January 1979 and this January has shifted the calculation of the profitability of our own extraction to new dimensions. It opens up the opportunity to assess anew the economic effectiveness of continuing domestic production in those localities that contain at least 3 grams of gold per ton of extracted and processed rock, which would enable a certain reduction of the necessary imports of gold for hard currency.

PARTY CARDS HANDED OUT AT SPECIAL MEETINGS

LD242100 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Prague--New communist party membership cards are currently being handed to members and candidates of the Czechoslovak Communist Party at special meetings.

The decision on the exchange of party cards was adopted at the 12th session of the party Central Committee in December 1978 with the aim to mobilize all communists for the fulfilling of the tasks in building up an advanced socialist society.

The party's ideological and organizational unity has been strengthened in the past decade. Its action capability and its cohesion with the people has increased. Since 1970, over 400,000 young people were admitted to the party. At present, the party has over 1.5 million members and candidates.

The exchange of party cards was preceded by interviews with members and candidates, guided by half a million functionaries. The main criterion was the work of each party member in carrying out the party policy, greater activity of each communist in political and social life. About two millions of concrete tasks were given to the members. In exceptional cases, especially concerning violation of the statutes, the party membership was terminated.

The results of the exchange of party cards are in sharp contrast with fabrications about an alleged "purge in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia" featured by bourgeois propaganda some time ago.

The interviews with members and candidates helped party bodies and organizations to find solutions to questions concerning economic development, effectiveness and quality of all work.

The interviews also confirmed that the party is prepared to settle exacting tasks successfully.

PARTY MEMBERS MUST TAKE LEAD IN LENINIST WORKSTYLE

AU051330 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee: "Mastering the Leninist Style of Work and Working Accordingly"]

[Text] The first weeks of the new year are now behind us. We have entered this year in the awareness that it will confront us with extremely demanding tasks to be accomplished under complicated conditions. [paragraph continues]

This is the last year of the Sixth 5-year plan, which will decide both the successful conclusion of the plan, and the equally successful start for the eventh 5-year plan. That is why the working people in factories, in transport, mines and the power industry, in agriculture and in building projects and other sectors have been manifesting, from the very first days, their will, resolve and initiative to fulfill the aims set in due time, evenly, and to a good standard.

It is encouraging to see that these efforts are led by party bodies and organizations, by thousands of communists. The results of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session and of the CPSL Central Committee session were a powerful stimulant enhancing their activity. We can say that, also in the party in Slovakia, these results are meeting with the profound interest, agreement and active support of the workers class, of the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia--of all patriotically thinking citizens.

At the same time it is symbolic that it is the January members' meetings in basic organizations--where the communists received their new party membership cards and acknowledged their share of responsibility for carrying out the December 1979 session's resolutions--which are becoming the starting point for a purposeful, organized and concentrated campaign to successfully fulfill this year's tasks.

We see the significance of the 14th session above all in the fact that it was there that the Central Committee evaluated--critically and self-critically, in the Leninist spirit, objectively, soberly and in a most exacting way, as well as with great responsibility toward the party and the people--both the results achieved and the present state of our national economy; it analyzed the problems and defined the party's further course in carrying out the tasks planned for this year. The main and decisive thing that resounded at the CPCZ Central Committee session as regards the evaluation of results achieved during the 4 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan was, as Comrade Husak stressed, the fact that "the basic socioeconomic targets set by the 15th CPCZ Congress for the development of the material-economic base and the living standards of our people are being fulfilled in their basic features." The country's national economy and its economic potential continues to develop dynamically. In harmony with the resources created, the working people's living standards were improved and their social security was consolidated: This is surely no small thing in view of the present conditions.

This development trend is also typical for Slovakia. Let us recall that the social product has increased more than 20 percent compared with 1975. Industrial production has increased 27.1 percent. In the last 4 years our agricultural production was 8.8 percent higher than it was during the same period of the Fifth 5-Year Plan; the share of crop production in this figure amounts to 5.3 percent. Slovakia's share in the creation of all-state resources has increased from 28.6 to 29.8 percent, thus gradually fulfilling the congress' directives on raising Slovakia's participation in the strengthening of the state's economic potential.

The all-round progress experienced by our country in the present decade convincingly proves the strength and merits of socialism. It confirms that the CPCZ's policy is both correct and viable, as is its Leninist course, consistently implemented by the party's leadership with Comrade Husak at the head. It testifies to the active and conscious support granted to this policy by millions of working people, and it also reflects the significance and growing possibilities of our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

We do not see only the successes, however; the Central Committee has also openly pointed out the many problems and shortcomings, the unused opportunities accompanying our economic advance, and the causes of all this, which are predominantly of a subjective nature.

These causes are manifested in the uneven and incomplete plan fulfillment, which is disrupting the structure of deliveries and unfavorably influencing relations between suppliers and consignees, as well as supplies to the domestic market and the fulfillment of export tasks. In capital construction we are not succeeding in commissioning the facilities on schedule or in reducing the number of unfinished building projects, or in preparing blueprints for individual projects in time. The basic congress line on rapidly improving efficiency and quality is not being pursued satisfactorily. There are great opportunities here for making use of scientific and technological results.

We can and must ask why our subjective shortcomings and weaknesses are being manifested so sharply, prominently and with such a palpable impact, particularly at present.

It is because we are building a developed socialist society, that means a society with a high level of manpower development, a society in which developed sociopolitical relations ought to be manifest between the classes, nations and nationalities and be reflected in the contents and forms of social awareness, in a broader spiritual outlook of the people, in the advance of socialist democratism and in man's nobler relations with man. All of these efforts are aimed at achieving a fuller gratification of the people's material and spiritual needs. That is also why it is necessary to establish prerequisites through achievement of a high level of production efficiency and a good quality of all work. In the interest of all of this we must cleverly combine the fruit of the scientific-technical revolution with the merits of socialism.

From this it logically follows that the inside--and primary--factor is the one determining our higher aims and criteria. The understanding of this logic of the building of a developed socialist society lends it perspective, evokes the interest of the broadest strata in the effective growth of production and fills us with certainty and realistic optimism. The phase of developed socialism objectively provides greater possibilities for and a higher chance of achieving our aims; in fact, the development of society on its own socialist foundations is opening an increasingly wider scope for the operation of laws governing socialism. It depends on the individual, and on all of us, as to how these possibilities are utilized.

As is known, we are materializing our aims under far more complicated external conditions, which, in order to achieve the formulated intentions, even more increase the demands placed as regards our work and the results achieved.

For all of these reasons it has now become most vitally important to implement more consistently the 15th congress' strategic line for high efficiency and supreme quality. The new aspect introduced by the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session is the realization that we are coming to a crossroads, where we will have no choice but to produce more efficiently and to a higher standard; because, were we to mark time, we would not fulfill the resolutions we made as to the advance of society. We must grasp that in order to consume according to world standards we must produce in keeping with world standards.

The main task at present is to insure the even and good-quality fulfillment of the planned tasks in all places and to contribute to the maximum toward materializing the aims of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and toward establishing prerequisites for embarking on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is here that we see the great significance of this year's plan, the tasks of which are none too easy.

Let us recall that engineering and the timber processing industry in particular will rapidly continue to develop. The dynamics of development programs in that industry amounts to 7 percent and more. We are concerned with carrying out the programs for trucks, machine tools, microelectronics, computer technology, as well as the production of chemical fibres, cellulose and paper, and in the consumer industry the production of knitwear, furniture and so forth.

Even though the planned 5.2 percent increase of industrial production is slightly lower than was the dynamics of its growth in the preceding years of the 5-year plan, it is high time for us to insure these tasks with a level of material and raw material consumption per production unit that is unprecedented in the present 5-year plan. The consumption of petroleum products, including fuel, should remain at last year's level; the consumption of power and metals must be further rationalized; and we must achieve progress in comprehensively utilizing timber material and other domestic raw materials. The demands placed by our production on material must be generally reduced; Instead of the 0.3-0.4 percent reduction achieved in the present 5-year plan, we must achieve a 0.7 percent reduction.

In order to overcome the lag of crop production behind animal production in our agriculture, we must increase the value of plant production 15 percent this year as compared with the years 1974-78, and, naturally, increase material investments. On the basis of an effective utilization of fodder resources, the marketable animal production is to increase 3.6 percent as compared with 1979.

The 5.5 percent growth of investment in capital construction remains roughly at the level of the previous years of the present 5-year plan; however, in materializing the capital construction it must be managed in such a way as to enable us to commission basic assets worth Kcs 50 billion, and also to reduce the number of unfinished projects approximately 7 percent, compared with their number in 1979.

This year we will have about 10,000 more employees in our industry and building industry, whereas in the preceding years we had an increase of 17,000. This means that 80 percent of the production increase will have to be covered by increasing labor productivity.

Thus we see that this year's national economic development tasks--as formulated by the CPCZ Central Committee and specified for Slovakia's conditions by the CPSL Central Committee, and as anchored in the plan, are highly mobilizing. As Comrade Husak stressed in his concluding speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, they demand that we learn both from good experiences and from shortcomings; that we draw conclusions from all this for our further activities and that we look for new creative paths, so as to work better and more rapidly eliminate everything that is hindering our progress.

We realize that this year's tasks--and, even more so, the tasks of the coming years--require us to embark more purposefully on the road of increasingly higher thriftiness, and particularly of a better exploitation of all production factors at our disposal. It is not the first time that we mention the need to achieve a turn in efficiency in the exploitation process, nevertheless, we still encounter doubts about whether this is possible and whether we have the conditions for this.

In the years of socialist construction we have built a developed and strong material-production base in our country. In Slovakia alone the value of basic assets today represents more than Kcs680 billion: In the last 10 years it has almost doubled. [paragraph continues]

We have a developed scientific research base and 50,000 employees will soon be working in it in Slovakia. The professional qualification and experience of the people working in the national economy and the people's creative potential have increased in an unprecedented way. We are processing a number of raw materials and consuming a lot of fuel in our country. For instance, Czechoslovakia is ranked second in the world in the consumption of standard fuel, first in the consumption of steel, and is among the leading countries in the world in the consumption of iron and rolled material, as well as in electric power production.

We thus have both the prerequisites and the possibilities; but we are not using them properly, as the present standards demand. Our use of basic assets is unsatisfactory and their effectiveness is not increasing; the degree of our exploitation of raw materials and other materials is low, and there are also considerable opportunities for further increasing labor productivity. That is why we are consuming more energy, raw materials and working hours per unit of national revenue created than our developed foreign partners.

The main factor in changing this state of affairs and improving economic efficiency is to provide science and technology in our country with the place they now deserve. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee defines scientific-technical development as the task of strategic significance, as the key to further progress. The extent to which our country joins the main stream of scientific-technical revolution and the way in which we use its fruits depend on how rapidly and how well qualitatively we will master science and technology and their achievements.

As we have already stated, we in Slovakia also have a relatively solid scientific-technical base; and society is allocating considerable resources for solving tasks in this field. But so far the results have been meagre and do not in the least correspond to the progressive foreign ratios, where the efficiency ratio is 1.5. We must definitely strive to change things here, and to achieve a turn for the better as soon as possible.

This requires that scientific-technical development become the main method of a planned process, rather than being a mere addition to the plan. The investment in scientific-technical development must be effective. In order to achieve this we must implement the elements of economic accountability in this sphere; we must take note of, and evaluate, the return on the investment, and in the remuneration policy we must assert more emphatically the merits of specific collectives and individuals.

In order to speed up the science-research-production-utilization cycle it is essential to bring our scientific-research working places closer to practice. In this respect we must make use of every opportunity to strengthen the experimental, development and production base of research institutes and scientific centers.

Our participation in socialist economic integration, and particularly our cooperation with the Soviet Union, is an indispensable and increasingly fruitful source for specializing and concentrating production and for enhancing our scientific-technical potential. Our economy is now in a phase of development which makes all and any relapse into self-sufficiency an anachronism, and most harmful. We must develop cooperation and specialization with the USSR in a truly more enterprising, resolute and unconventional manner, and with an understanding corresponding to our times; we must combine our forces more boldly and make use of the knowledge and achievements of the USSR's powerful scientific-research potential for the benefit of a more modern and prosperous Czechoslovak economy. [paragraph continues]

From this viewpoint the party and state leadership attribute extraordinary significance to working out a long-term program of specialization and cooperation between the CSSR and USSR.

The efforts for achieving a turn in the effectiveness of our economy depend on a substantial improvement of the quality of management--in all sectors. It is acknowledged that management must be in harmony with the needs of the times; but not everything, and not everywhere, is being done rapidly and responsibly enough. It is not merely a matter of shortcomings in the management system. We could prevent many difficulties and solve many problems much more quickly and far more effectively if the management were more efficient and active. This means that the executives must act with a thorough knowledge and foresight, and show persistence in carrying out, and particularly in completing, the plans and planned tasks. At the same time this presupposes that they are capable of becoming enthused by their cause and of winning the collectives for it, and also of establishing prerequisites for its materialization by organizing work, establishing material incentives, and conducting moral appraisals of every person according to his merit. All the people in management must have a developed sense of responsibility for regular task fulfillment, for the full utilization of working hours and for adherence to technological discipline and for ensuring the economical use of materials, machinery and equipment. At the same time one must show a demanding attitude, and not reconcile oneself to slovenly and superficial attitudes, or to poor quality and other malaises. Let us not wait for the perfected planned management to come from the center to solve everything for us in management. To have order in working places is, in fact, the elementary prerequisite of management. Thus it is imperative that everybody, everyone in a position of responsibility--from foreman to director to minister--must start with himself, and clean his own house first.

At present--under the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee--we are preparing a set of measures aimed at perfecting the planned management. This mainly involves the need to perfect the entire planning process and strengthen its long-term prospects. At the same time we must make better use of the creative initiative of the working people through future-oriented planning. In the interest of a better utilization of the production factors, the plan's qualitative indexes must be put clearly in the foreground. The development of the economic-production units' economic accountability as the basic element of management and the strengthening of the elements of the enterprise and intra-enterprise economic accountability will be a significant step forward. Appropriate funds must be created in accordance with the enterprises' merits, and, more markedly, from their own resources. An extraordinarily important and not very easy task will be the implementation in practice of the merit-principle in such a way as to link material incentives for individuals and collectives closely with the quantity and quality of their work. What we want is to elaborate such measures aimed at perfecting the planned management as would most closely correspond to the new, more demanding needs of economic development while building an advanced socialist society.

It is natural that an everyday purposeful political, ideological and organizational work of the entire party, of its bodies and organizations and of all communists is needed to achieve better quality and improved efficiency. This is why in the entire party and all bodies and organizations we must implement and develop a responsible, exacting, critical and self-critical approach. That is why we must assert the spirit of offensiveness, creative optimism and faith in our own strength that is typical of the CPCZ Central Committee session and of its work. What is involved is the deepening of unity in the entire party when it comes to the grasping and the realization of tasks.

Our comrades in the basic organizations have acquainted themselves with the resolution of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee Congress. They have pondered their tasks and their own responsibility. At the February meetings of the basic organizations their task will be to discuss a program of action measures aimed at insuring the tasks of the plan. It is very important that--proceeding from the knowledge of positive aspects but also of failures--these programs be practical, specific and mobilizing, that they creatively implement the line of the CPCZ Central Committee.

We should clearly determine the objectives and roads, and the measures aimed at a smooth and comprehensive fulfillment of tasks. We should determine what should be done in order to increase the proportion of first class quality products, where to overcome technical conservatism, how to achieve in agriculture a marked increase in crop production, how to put individual projects into operation on schedule, particularly the vital ones, and how to continue developing the Saratov and Lvov quality control movements and so forth.

We must, understandably, focus our strength, determination and energy on organizing and escalating the drive for the fulfillment of our objectives. As the Central Committee has stressed, in order to do this it is necessary that the party bodies and organizations combine the efforts of the economic management and of trade union and youth organizations in the interest of a common course. This mainly involves winning all working people for demanding tasks. For this reason our agitation and indoctrination must be effective and linked with the key tasks of the present, it must more and more concretely inspire and equip collectives and individuals.

In this effort an indispensable role is played by the personal example of communists, one of whose characteristics has been to search for new, creative solutions. That is precisely what the party today demands of every one of its members, what is expected of us by nonparty fellow workers, and that is precisely what we obliged ourselves to do when we received the new party card. Let the party card become really a pass to our own perfection, to new creative deeds in the building of advanced socialism.

In the struggle for a successful fulfillment of the year's tasks we very much rely on a mighty and well-tried force, on the initiative of the working people, manifested in pledges and socialist competition. Last year in particular we were able to convince ourselves that without the initiative of workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia, without the great selflessness of those who have assumed ever higher tasks, we would not have been able to eliminate the shortfalls in the plan's fulfillment. This fruitful strength of our society must be further developed and regulated in such a way as to follow the main strategic direction, as to improve quality and efficiency so that its final effect will be more marked.

The deeds of many collectives and individuals show the way to achieve that. For example, we highly value the "movement of female Pioneers of the Sixth 5-Year Plan" which has been launched in the V. I. Lenin's cotton-processing enterprise in Rybarpole. Comrades Stasikova, Ivanova, Salajova and others--25 women altogether--have already fulfilled the tasks of the current 5-year plan on the basis of a more rational organization of work and have begun to implement the objectives of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This is an excellent example of more efficient work, of more initiative.

Now we must more markedly support the pledges that aim at raising the quality of specific products. The experience of the comrades from the Bratislava Tesla enterprise, who--within the framework of a united socialist pledge--are uniting and coordinating their efforts with the help of their suppliers' creative contribution, shows that this leads to progress. The joint diligence of the final producers and suppliers has made it possible for products classified as first class quality to constitute more than half of their production volume.

In the interest of the rapid implementation of the findings of science and research in practice we must better coordinate the tasks of the research and implementation spheres, link up the efforts of workers in research with those of workers in production, associate them in various collectives searching for solutions. Such an approach, for example, made it possible for a united collective of workers of the Cable and Insulators Research Institute in Bratislava, of the Kablo enterprise in Kladno and of the Spolana enterprise in Neratovice to successfully resolve and insure the production of PVC granulation products for the cable industry within a short time. This has replaced imports from the capitalist states, which represents a considerable saving for the national economy.

We need doubly united pledges in the interest of keeping the planned deadline of the construction of vital capital construction projects and in the interest of insuring reliable operation of the new projects and installations. In this respect we can and must learn from and let ourselves be inspired by the positive experience gained in the course of the construction of the V-1 nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice and in the course of the reconstruction of the second blast furnace in the East Slovak ironworks in Kosice. The responsible approach to the fulfillment of the united socialist pledges at both important projects made it possible to purposefully concentrate manpower and resources, harmonize the efforts and the action of investors, builders, engineers and those who will use them. This, at the same time, also made it possible to concretely develop the competition between workers, technicians and organizers aimed at shortening project deadlines and at quality work. This is why they were successful.

Also in agriculture--in the interest of a better utilization of its potential and reserves for coping with the mobilizing tasks--we must develop the initiative of the working people more broadly. Last year we convinced ourselves that the application of the findings of science and advanced experience, of the abilities, the know-how and the initiative of the working people made it possible to alleviate the influence of the unfavorable weather on the harvest. As a result the West Slovak region fulfilled its corn production plan by 102.2 percent and harvested on average 5.32 tons per hectare. Here we have to particularly stress that 52 enterprises harvested more than 6 tons of corn per hectare. There are cooperatives, such as the united farmers cooperative in Ostrov, which harvested more than 8.5 tons of crops per hectare on 509 hectares. The united farmers cooperative in Voderady harvested on about 1,000 hectares 7.5 tons of corn per hectare and so forth. These and other examples show how, with proper incentives and with efficient employment of the intensification factors, the set tasks can be fulfilled.

The bodies and organizations of our party are purposefully striving to perfect their activities, to master and work in the Leninist style. We are justified in saying that features like scientific and revolutionary attitudes and a sense for the new, features like creative realism and socialist enterprising spirit are the essence of the Leninist style, which is based on dialectic materialism both as a theory and as a method. Yes, these are the features that truly express the communists' mission--to change the world in a revolutionary way, to reorganize life, relations and the thinking and acting in the interests of progress, in the spirit of the noble communist ideals. [paragraph continues]

Thus one should not only explain and reproduce, but also create and enrich life; not become immobilized on what had been achieved, but orient oneself toward the new and revolutionary. Having faith in one's own strength and in that of the collective is what we need today--as we need the sap of life--in the interest of our progress.

Let us find yet more encouragement for such a course in the awareness that we have entered the jubilee year of our nations, the year of the 35th anniversary of our fatherland's liberation by the heroic Soviet Army. Let us all strive to celebrate this anniversary in a truly dignified manner--by honorably fulfilling this year's tasks. In the face of the imperialists' endeavors to aggravate international tension, to escalate feverish armament, to reverse the process of detente and to push mankind into a cold war, we will continue to consolidate the unity of the party and the people and increase the economic potential and all-round strength of our country. We will deepen our fraternal ties with the Soviet Union and increase our efforts to consolidate the unity and strength of the socialist community, which is the support of peace, progress and socialism in the world.

PARTY, PLANT WORKERS MUST CRITICIZE POOR REGULATION

AU061358 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Time for Action"]

[Text] In his concluding speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, among other things, that it is the order of the day to do everything so that our economy, the methods of work and the approaches of the ranking personnel will be more speedily adjusted to the new, exacting conditions and requirements. He further stated that the majority of the ranking personnel are honest and dedicated workers. They are placing high demands on their own work and on the collectives they supervise and are striving for technological progress. They deserve and must receive the full support of party, economic and trade union organs at all levels. There are, however, not just a few of those whose workstyle is outdated. They do not realize that what used to suffice 10 years ago can no longer be enough today.

We often have the opportunity to convince ourselves of the truthfulness of those words. Deplorably, at many places we consider the continuation of such a state of affairs an inevitable evil even though we are convinced that it should not be so. There is hardly a plant where people would not be proving at length, for instance, the ridiculousness of some regulation or where they would not be pointing to unsettled demands. What is particularly startling is that it is not rare that the edge of justified criticism is aimed at the ranking economic personnel at the General Directorates. At the time of their establishment, we were placing emphasis especially on their organizational function vis-a-vis production. At some economic production units that basic requirement is gradually being abandoned as if the General Directorates did not exist to serve production but that production exists to serve them. The plants must then strive to find room in the respective rubrics at the General Directorate for their needs for spare parts, new investments and so forth. Frequently those estimates are not exact. One enterprise, for instance, does not manage to spend even one half of the planned investment funds while another enterprise is trying in vain to obtain the means for safeguarding at least a smooth course of production. When officials in plants speak out against such planning and management by the economic production unit, the ranking economic personnel at the General Directorates brandish scientific management, strategic line and what not. They are assuming the position of the infallible ones.

Yet it is not enough to merely brandish the scientific nature of management. The industrial automation plant in Presov, for instance, has acquired good experiences and findings in the production of computer technology. They have been producing computer technology for years to the full satisfaction of their customers. Last November, however, comrades from the General Directorate of the Plants of Automation and Computer Technology came up with the idea that the production of computer and control technology worth Kcs40 million must be transferred to another enterprise as of 1 January 1980 and that the Presov industrial automation plant should start a new production line. When the executives of the Presov plant asked the ranking functionaries of the General Directorate whether they will furnish them with the machinery equipment, a trained qualified labor force, materials and so forth for the new production, all the funotionaries of the General Directorate gave was a vague promise that in the future it will somehow be solved.

Another example from the same district center: Since the beginning of its existence the timber-processing combine in Saris has had problems with the transport of particle boards to the "New Home" enterprise in Sabinov. All the General Directorate of the Timber-Processing and Furniture Industry is doing is making promises that it will furnish the plant with means of transportation--because the Czechoslovak Ministry of Transportation refuses to insure short-distance transportation up to 20 kilometers. Because of the unfulfilled promises the New Home enterprise in Sabinov is not fulfilling its plan. The workers are frequently standing around idle for lack of material even though just outside the village there is a plant that produces particle boards. The timber-processing combine in Saris has a similar problem--because of the lack of spare parts, an imported production line for the surface finishing of particle boards is only in operation 46.2 percent of the time. The drying equipment for timber is frequently out of operation for the same reason. Michal Spak, the leading secretary of the CPSL District Committee in Presov criticized the problem, which is not new, at the last session of the East Slovak CPSL Regional Committee. He stated that it is precisely the inability of the ranking economic personnel to sensitively react to production's demands that is responsible for plan adjustments, nervousness and conflicting situations in enterprises and plants. At the same time he posed the question whether the communists at the enterprise and General Directorates are not annoyed by the situation.

It is again appropriate to recall Comrade Husak's closing speech at the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session when he stressed that Comrade Brezhnev's words in his recent address at the CPSU Central Committee session to the effect that the quality of workers tends to vary. The words also apply to us. Comrade Husak said: "Most of our cadres undoubtedly consist of people with a party attitude, people who are good at their work, who can work and fulfill the assigned tasks. However, there are others. It does not help at all when one talks to them, when one appeals to their conscience or to their sense of duty and responsibility. In such cases it is necessary to take more energetic actions, undertake other measures, replace those who cannot cope with their work and promote with more courage comrades who are energetic, creative thinkers and who take the initiative..."

However, one hears with increasing frequency the voices of, above all, rank-and-file communists that the party organizations at the level of the enterprise directorate, General Directorate and other higher economic organs are often in tow of the economic management. One rarely hears at their meetings critical and, above all, specific words leveled at the work of the heads of sections and departments, let alone at the top management of the directorate. Yet at all levels of management there is enough to be corrected, to be improved. [Paragraph continues]

When the problem is discussed with communists working at the general directorate, with members of the party committee, they admit that it is so but they argue that it is allegedly beyond their power to change it. They even claim that in those institutions the party's leading role is emasculated. They sigh with nostalgia over the party's authority of the fifties. Today, allegedly, party organizations no longer possess such an authority. However, even at that time it was valid that the authority was enjoyed only by the party organization that in a principled and Marxist way defended the party's program and the workers class and was its real revolutionary vanguard, and that is just as valid today.

In a party organization where the members are not afraid of conflict situations, in the interest of improving work, they surely do not complain about the party organization's lack of authority. The CPSL plant organization in the Margecany forestry plant of the East Slovak state forests enterprise, for instance, recently warned Eng J. Durkovic, the director of the forestry plant, several times to respect the party organization's suggestions concerning some production and cadre problems. Since the director of the forestry plant did not take note of the resolutions of the all-plant CPSL committee, the committee members appealed to the enterprise directorate, where they decided--after considering all circumstances--to recall the director from his post. Even in those party organizations there were people who warned others not to level specific criticism against the director of the forestry plant. They warned that he had many influential friends, particularly because the area administered by the forestry enterprise is one of the best hunting areas in Slovakia, but the majority of the organization's members was convinced that they were right and did not budge. The guilt of the director of the forestry plant was assessed in a highly objective and just manner, because otherwise he was a good specialist. He was transferred to the post of a subdepartment chief of the enterprise directorate of the state forests in Kosice.

With that resolute attitude the party organizations at the forestry plant in Margecany reinforced their authority. None of the members certainly has the feeling of any sort of "emasculation" of the party's leading role in the plant--on the contrary, they are more than ever before aware of their high responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks and support--through their engagement and, above all, by setting a personal example in work--the plant's new economic management.

We have cited this example because it refutes various excuses of those members of CPSL plant organizations' committees who claim that today it is difficult, if not impossible, to criticize the ranking economic personnel who commit mistakes. That does not mean, of course, that everyone who is criticized must be immediately recalled from his post. One must resort to such a step only when there is no other way out. Criticism, and especially criticism leveled on the premises of party organizations, should introduce into our life, above all, exactingness and responsibility for the results of one's own work. We stress the importance of the work of the ranking economic personnel--from whom we demand the creation of such an organization of labor that will insure for the workers everything that is necessary for the smooth course of production and for productive work--because it is the order of the day to do everything so that our economy, the methods of work and the approaches of the ranking personnel will be more speedily adjusted to the new, exacting conditions and requirements. This process can be accelerated only with the active help of party members and party committees of the CPSL plant organizations at the enterprise directorates, general directorates and ministries. That is so because they themselves know best where their greatest shortcomings in management and in the organization of production are, and where the appeal to conscience and to the sense of responsibility no longer works. If that does not happen, the number of questions will increase similar to those posed by Comrade Spak, leading secretary of the CPSL district committee in Presov, whether the communists at some general directorates are not annoyed by the present situation.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

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[Joint Communique on the 30 January-4 February visit of a delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party]

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under the leadership of its deputy secretary general, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, paid a friendly visit to the GDR from 30 January to 4 February 1980 at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

During its visit the delegation was received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Comrade al-Ahmar conveyed to Erich Honecker the cordial greetings of Ba'th Party Secretary General Hafiz al-Asad. A cordial talk about the development of friendly relations between the two parties and countries took place during the meeting.

The Ba'th Party delegation members conducted talks with Politburo candidate members Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee secretary and Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR part of the joint GDR-Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] Economic Committee.

The delegation visited the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate and inspected places of interest in the GDR capital.

It paid a visit to the Bezirk city of Magdeburg and conducted an exchange of views with Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Bezirk leadership and member of the SED Central Committee. The guests acquainted themselves with the experiences of the party organizations of Magdeburg Bezirk in successful implementation of decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The solidarity of the GDR people with the Syrian people was reaffirmed at a cordial meeting with the management and working people of the Ernst Thaelmann heavy machinery combine as well as at a rally with lecturers and students of the Hermann Matern Bezirk Party School.

An extensive and constructive exchange of views took place about experiences in a social development in both countries and about topical international problems, particularly in the Middle East--a focal point of international events--between the delegation of the Ba'th Party national and regional leadership under Deputy Secretary General Abdallah al-Ahmar and a delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Participating on the Ba'th Party side were:

Isam al-Qadi, member of the Ba'th Party leadership, regional secretary of the United Palestinian Organization and secretary general of the High Command of the Vanguard of the People's Liberation War [SAIKA];

Ahmad al-Hasan, member of the Party Central Committee and president of the SAR-GDR friendship society;

Muhammad Zaydan, member of the Party Central Committee;

Huza'l Malli, SAR ambassador to the GDR;

Izzat Hasan, head of the office of the secretary general of the Ba'th Party national leadership.

On the GDR side were:

Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and vice president of the National Council of the National Front;

Friedel Trappen, deputy head of the International Relations Department;

Bruno Sedlaczek, sector head in the International Relations Department;

Wolfgang Schuessler, head of the Near and Middle East section in the Foreign Affairs Ministry;

Wolfgang Bator, political staff worker in the International Relations Department.

Peter Bathke, political staff worker in the International Relations Department.

The talks between the delegations of both parties took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding for the specific conditions of the parties' struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism. A joint desire became evident for deepening relations and for further developing the friendship and cooperation between both parties and countries. This serves their mutual interest and common combat aims.

The Ba'th Party delegation gave an account of the mutlifaceted gains and successes achieved in the SAR in the past decade after the correction movement under Ba'th Party leadership. It explained the results of the seventh regional congress of the party that ended on 6 January 1980 and gave an account of the orientation stipulated by the congress for the new stage; serious work and enhancement of the responsibility for the development of the revolutionary gains on the road to socialism, mobilization of the peoples' masses for national unity and for a principled attitude and steadfastness in the struggle against conspiracies, imperialism and Zionism and their puppets.

The SED representatives appreciated the gains and consistent attitude of the SAR under the leadership of the President of the Republic Hafiz al-Asad in the struggle against Israeli aggression and the plots of imperialism and Zionism.

The SAR struggles for a just and durable peace in the Middle Eastern region on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from all the territories occupied in 1967 and of the restoration of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. It endorses the liquidation of the bases of imperialism and Zionism and the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples.

The SED delegation gave an account of the decisions of the 11th session of the SED Central Committee and of the 10th session of the GDR People's Chamber that took place in Berlin in December 1979. It emphasized that the GDR is further successfully advancing on the course of peace, socialism and anti-imperialist solidarity adopted at the Ninth party congress. The further enhancement of the capability of the GDR and of the readiness for achievement of the working people, which result from the solid relationship of confidence among party and people in fashioning the socialist society are of decisive importance in solving the increased tasks stipulated for 1980. The Ba'th Party representatives particularly valued the consistent peace and detente policy of the GDR, under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which is aimed at the development of security and cooperation in Europe and at peace. They appreciated the SED's endorsement of the struggle of the Arab peoples, particularly the endorsement of the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides denounced the Camp David accords and the separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was brought about with the effective participation of the United States. [paragraph continues]

Those accords have seriously harmed the just struggle of the Arabs for the reacquisition of those rights taken away from them and efforts for the establishment of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region. They constitute disregard for and a violation particularly of the decisions of the United Nations and of the UN Security Council on the Palestinian problem. The new separate pact is aimed at setting up an imperialist military alliance against the Arab peoples and the liberation movements.

The two sides denounce the negotiations on the so-called Palestinian autonomy aimed at abolishing the Palestinian problem. They condemn the continued occupation of Arab territories, the denial of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine by Israel. They resolutely oppose the illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories, the annexation of East Jerusalem, the establishment of Israeli military settlements, the expulsion of Arab citizens and the destruction of their houses, as well as the policy of oppression and racial discrimination.

A just and durable peace in the Middle East requires, in addition to the complete, unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 including East Jerusalem, recognition of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their home, the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state under PLO leadership.

The two delegations paid tribute to the solidarity of the Arab countries as displayed at the conferences of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as well as at the 9th and 10th summit meetings of Arab states. In that context the SED delegation underscored the great significance of the conference of foreign ministers of the members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which took place on 16 January 1980 in Damascus at the initiative of the SAR.

Both sides emphasized the need for further consolidation of the action unity of the Arab states for coordinated measures by the Arabs against the permament aggressions of imperialism and Zionism. They denounced the continuing Israeli aggression against Lebanon, as well as the continuous interference by Israel in the internal affairs of that state which are threatening peace and security in that region.

When deliberating on topical problems of international development the two sides agreed that, thanks to the consistent course of the USSR and of the other states of the socialist community aimed at peace, disarmament and detente, it was possible in the seventies to achieve substantial success in asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence in Europe and the world. They noted that on the threshold of the eighties the international situation has become perceptibly more difficult as a result of imperialist policy. The two sides resolutely oppose the aspiration of imperialist forces, particularly in the United States, to wreck the policy of detente and international cooperation and to revive an atmosphere of cold war. This tendency of the aggressive imperialist forces was reflected in the decisions of the NATO Council sessions of May 1978 on the long-term armament program and of December 1979 on the manufacture and deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

They usher in another spiral of the arms race. Those NATO decisions, as well as the rearmament measures envisaged by the U.S. administration, constitute an attempt at changing the military power balance in Europe in favor of imperialism. The ratification of the SALT II accord, signed by the USSR and the United States, and the abolishment of NATO missile decisions would help the resumption of new disarmament negotiations in the spirit of the USSR initiative of 6 October 1979, In that context both sides supported the constructive preparation and organization of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the CSCE as well as the proposal of the Warsaw Pact member countries for a multinational conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The two sides voiced their serious concern about the most recent aspirations by U.S. imperialism to develop its system of military bases in the Indian Ocean and to erect new military bases in the Arab region and in the Red Sea area. They stressed their indignation at the measures initiated by the United States for the permanent stationing of the 5th U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean and for the setting up of a "mobile deployment force." They condemned the intention of the United States to set up new aggressive military blocs to impose its rule on the independent countries of the Near and Middle East, west Asia and South Africa and to suppress the national and social liberation movement of those peoples. They resolutely opposed the provocative campaign, artificially fanned by imperialism, in connection with the events in Iran and Afghanistan, with which the United States tries to deflect the attention of the Arab and Islamic peoples from the main issues of their struggle against imperialism and the Israeli aggression, to destroy Arab and Islamic anti-imperialist solidarity and to separate the Arab peoples from their natural allies, particularly the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The SED and the Ba'th Party declared their solidarity with the Iranian revolution and the struggle of the Iranian people for their sovereignty and for the right to dispose of their natural wealth freely.

The two sides are also watching with concern the continuous aggressive acts against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The two sides underscored their determination to contribute to the further consolidation of solidarity among the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement. They opposed all attempts by imperialist quarters to destroy the unity of the movement of nonalined states which is based on an anti-imperialist foundation. They particularly valued the assistance of the Soviet Union which is turning out to be the true and selfless friend of the peoples struggling for their unity and independence, a friend of the nonalined and Islamic states in their struggle against imperialism.

The two sides underscored their support for the just struggle of the liberation movements and their solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for national independence and social progress. They stressed the need to strengthen the unity of the forces of progress, socialism and national liberation throughout the world for the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for peace, security, social progress and independent development of the peoples.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that a new stage in the relations between the two peoples and states has been initiated and good results have been achieved with the significant visit of Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and SAR president, at the head of the Syrian party-government delegation to the GDR in October 1978.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar and Hermann Axen signed an agreement on cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the SED for the years 1980-81.

The Ba'th Party tendered an invitation for the visit of a high-ranking SED Central Committee delegation to the SAR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Berlin, 4 February 1980

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS VCP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

AU060937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Message from SED Central Committee, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the VCP Central Committee on the latter's 50th anniversary--date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the members of our party and the GDR people the SED Central Committee extends to you heartfelt congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP].

The founding of the VCP, the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Vietnamese workers class, on 3 February 1930 marks a fundamental turning point in the revolutionary movement of Vietnam. Educated by Ho Chi Minh, the unforgotten great patriot and eminent internationalist whose birthday progressive mankind is commemorating this year, your party has successfully solved numerous complicated tasks of the revolutionary process in Vietnam in five decades of heroic struggle and has won victories of historical significance. Under the leadership of the VCP the Vietnamese people, who were once reduced to an object of imperialist exploitation and had no voice in the world area, have achieved independence and freedom. Today the Vietnamese people are intensely working to accomplish the task, stipulated by the Fourth VCP Congress, of building a socialist society in all of Vietnam. With the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] they have erected a strong socialist state, a reliable bulwark of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia that, together with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, is making a significant contribution to social progress in the world.

Because of their heroic resistance to imperialists aggression and the hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership and their struggle for the defense of their socialist building work, the Vietnamese people enjoy high international prestige and the solidarity of progressive mankind.

The victories of the Vietnamese people are victories of Marxism-Leninism. The VCP is creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the national conditions of Vietnam. As the true representative of the most legitimate interests of the Vietnamese people, the VCP has always proved its ability to inspire the masses in the struggle for national independence and socialism, to arouse their heroism and readiness for sacrifice and to organize them in a broad unity front.

The SED and the people of the GDR feel great respect for the historic victories won by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of their party in the revolutionary process. We most cordially congratulate you on these victories. We are most deeply convinced that the Vietnamese workers class and the VCP--under the leadership of its Central Committee and Comrade Le Duan, VCP secretary general--will further successfully discharge its historical mission of building socialism throughout all of Vietnam, of defending the socialist fatherland and of gradually raising the material and cultural living standards of the people.

The VCP is a strong and experienced detachment of the international communist and workers movement. The activities of the VCP most closely fulfill both the national tasks and the international obligations. Its victories are inseparably linked with the powerful solidarity of the socialist fraternal states and all anti-imperialist forces.

The consolidation of the fraternal relations with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community as well as the strengthening of the militant solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the basis of their treaties of friendship and cooperation constitute an inexhaustible source of strength for the Vietnamese people.

Close ties of inviolable friendship and fraternal solidarity have long existed between the SED and the VCP. We are able to note with deep satisfaction that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the SRV is being filled with life.

Be assured that the SED and the GDR people will always stand unwaveringly at the side of the VCP and of the Vietnamese people in the building of socialism and in the defense of the socialist fatherland. We shall endorse with all our strength the further consolidation of the militant alliance between our parties and peoples, and the deepening of our fraternal cooperation in all fields.

MIELKE WARNS CITIZENS ON FRG, W. BERLIN NEGATIVE INFLUENCE

LD061628 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The GDR minister for state security, Army Gen Erich Mielke, has warned GDR citizens against an alliance with the "class enemy" and its consequences. In the SED ideological publication DIE EINHEIT, he writes that no one will be allowed to lay hands on socialism. This also applies to those people in the GDR who have set themselves apart and who believe, on the basis of a hardened hostile attitude, that they can perform and act as willing tools of the opponent. This also applies to those who, under the strong influence of imperialism and its organs, have become enemies.

In his article marking the 30th anniversary of his ministry, Mielke writes that it is not overlooked that there are "citizens who have grown up in our society and have fallen under the influence of the opponent." The security organs were not concerned with people who had a different opinion on social development problems, but anyone who allied himself with the class enemy would be brought before the law. The Third Criminal Amendment Act passed last year, which among other things, made the passing of news detrimental to the GDR to "foreign organizations" a criminal offense, also served this purpose.

"Hostile centers" in the Federal Republic and West Berlin were making increased use of their possibilities for ideological influence on GDR citizens and were misusing visitors' traffic for espionage, attacks on the economy, trafficking in people and other subversive activities within the GDR. Mielke said that the Western mass media were playing "a particular role in inspiring and organizing such activities."

HIJACK ATTEMPT ON GDR AIRCRAFT THWARTED

LD311440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1427 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Two gangsters attempted on Wednesday afternoon to divert by means of force a GDR Interflug aircraft (type IL-18) off its course from Berlin to Erfurt. Owing to the prudent and determined action of the pilot, the other flight crew and passengers, it was possible to thwart the criminal plans and apprehend the culprits. They were taken into custody.

BRZEZINSKI VISIT, ALLEGED AID TO AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD061408 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Jozsef Havel commentary]

[Text] The picture has been seen throughout the world and we have seen it, too--Brzezinski, chief national security advisor to the U.S. President picking up a rifle and shooting from Pakistan toward the Afghan border. It appears the chief advisor was not content with that alone. As the range of the rifle was insufficient, he considered it necessary to supplement it with a speech addressed to members of one of the Afghan antirevolutionary training camps. With (?playful) ease he promised them that which is not even his (?to give)--Afghanistan--and went on to assure his grim-faced audience, taught to murder, that God is with them, as if celestial beings were continually on the hotline to Brzezinski informing him of whom they do or do not like.

Although the predelections of celestial beings is unfathomable, it is well-known who the terrestial powers prefer. It is no secret that Saudi Arabia, the Emirates and Kuwait assist the antirevolutionary Afghan bandits with hundreds of millions of dollars, with American mediation. This amount covers the operational cost of 20 antirevolutionary military training camps. They do not however freely sprinkle the dollars but threaten to withdraw them should the chaotic antirevolutionary society not coalesce into one team. This, however, is not going smoothly. Though they are united in their hatred of revolutionary Afghanistan, there are those among the armed bandit groups who want to reinstate Shah Zahir, who was expelled in 1973 and is currently living in Rome. Others would like a kingdom but without Zahir. Others still want an Islamic republic modelled after Pakistan.

Beijing also has a say in the game with money and arms. It supports not one but two groups friendly to China. These are the bandits groups and their like which are deployed across the border to topple Afghanistan's revolutionary government.

The bandit groups are, however, only small wheels in the huge machinery. Those who are mainly responsible do not cross the border but provide the money, weapons and the trainers, and sometimes for the sake of producing greater momentum, fire a rifle shot across the border amid the clicking of cameras and the humming of television cameras.

LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS FROM VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS

LD051106 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI)--On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Hungary, Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Truong Chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the Vietnamese National Assembly, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, have addressed a message of greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign affairs minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has sent a similar message to Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

WARSAW REPORTS ON PRESS REACTION TO SCHMIDT-GISCARD SUMMIT

LD062214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Here is some reaction to the French-West German summit as reported by our correspondents:

This is Paris, Bartek Janiszewski speaking: The French press, which represents various political views, describes the joint declaration issued by President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt after their meeting as reflecting resolutenass, cohesion, and even a return to cold war, although the president went out of his way to say that the two governments wanted to protect the achievements of recent years as far as the preservation of peace and detente was concerned.

Among the press LE MONDE is an exception: The daily draws attention today to the fact that the two statesmen did not state very clearly the policies they announced. According to LE MONDE the most important feature of the meeting cannot be found in the joint declaration but beyond it in the agreement signed by the French and FRG ministers of defense which provides for joint manufacture of four kinds of tanks. Until now the Federal Republic relied on arms cooperation with U.S. industry.

This is (Janusz Rutkowski) speaking from Bonn: The DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes among other things that the West German-French declaration indicates clearly that there is a sharp difference of views between Americans and Europeans in the assessment of motives behind Soviet actions. Giscard and Schmidt have shown Carter the way he should follow; they have indicated their readiness to prevent the breaking of the threat of contacts with the East and their reluctance to follow the extremist calls for sanctions.

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU thinks that Giscard and Schmidt had taken the West German-French alliance on the road of relative independence from great powers. This will provide enough room for maneuver in pursuing their own, national foreign policies, which will be defined, especially, by such important factors as Berlin--and I am talking about West Berlin--Africa and the approaching general elections.

PAP ON RESULTS OF VIENNA SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALE MEETING

LD062301 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, 6 Feb, PAP--(By PAP special correspondent A. Rayzacher)--Two-day debates of the leaders and representatives of the leaderships of 26 parties belonging to the Socialist International ended in Vienna today. A statement issued at the end of the conference says among other things that the Socialist International finds it essential that in the interest of peace all possibilities of bilateral and multilateral talks be used as well as preparations be continued for the second CSCE meeting to be held in Madrid in the autumn of this year.

The statement warns against the wasting of the fruits of detente and stresses that cold war could lead the world onto the verge of catastrophy. The member parties of the Socialist International are convinced that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente.

The separate formulations of the statement's text prove that the same discrepancies still occur between the parties of the Socialist International which surfaced during the discussion on NATO December decisions concerning the production and deployment of new nuclear arms in Western Europe.

The statement indicates also that though the leaders of individual parties want to abstain from the cold war moves of Washington they simultaneously share the American thesis that the crisis has been allegedly evoked by developments in Afghanistan.

Majority of leaders of socialist and social democratic parties believe that crises in the distant regions of the world should not affect the detente dialogue in Europe and insist on the halting of the arms race.

TV DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS SAY NO ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTE

LD061444 Warsaw PAP in English 1310 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb, PAP--Detente has always been a process exposed to transient slow-downs and difficulties, and thus the present worsening of the international situation, though serious, does not mean the end of detente. Such a view has been presented by participants in the television discussion on Monday night in the popular regular programme "The World and Poland" conducted by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, editor-in-chief of the Warsaw weekly POLITKA. The participants were unanimous in their conviction that although the increased tension in the world can stretch throughout the current year, yet in the longer run detente has no alternative.

This applies especially to Europe where detente is most advanced and has in many respects brought the greatest benefits.

Unlike the United States where considerable factions of political opinion are still skeptical about detente, the leading nations of Western Europe--like France, FRG, Italy--have supported this policy throughout the past decade and also now, despite America's attempts at imposing on Western Europe its own political line, they are interested in retaining detente.

According to the opinion of two journalists, a political science expert and a senior Foreign Ministry official who took part in the TV discussion, Poland has drawn considerable economic, cultural and psychological benefits from the domination of detente in the East-West relations.

Detente helped Poland realize its programme of economic and social development in the 1970's. What is most important, however, is the fact that the policy of detente makes it possible to avoid war and--as it has been described by head of department at the Polish Foreign Ministry J. Wiejacz--peace is Poland's national interest.

According to Wiejacz detente has objective premises in the military balance of power between the East and the West, as long as such an equilibrium is maintained detente will not lose its vitality. On the other hand political detente alone, without military detente, is exposed to such attempts as the present one. Though the December 1979 decision of the NATO countries to introduce new nuclear missiles to Western Europe has reduced the chances of any immediate progress in arms control, yet such progress remains an objective of Poland's policy.

Participants in the discussion stressed the necessity of continuing and developing by Poland its political, economic and cultural relations with those Western nations which want it--they represent a majority. This may help to overcome the current difficulties in the development of detente.

LUKASZEWICZ POLITIKA ARTICLE ON EFFORTS OF PARTY

LD0709Ø4 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb. PAP--The ideological POLITIKA periodical printed an article by deputy member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Lukaszewicz, titled "The 8th Congress as an Inspirator of the Ideo-Educational Work of the Party."

The 8th PUWP Congress--wrote Jerzy Lukaszewicz--offers an opportunity for deep thought on the ways of further improving the activities of the ideological front. What today decides about the effects of mass-scale, effective ideological-educational activities are the achievements of real socialism in Poland. These achievements are the result of intensive, hard work by the whole nation, its creative energy and support for the programme outlined by the 6th and 7th party congress.

The 70's have been a giant step forward in carrying out socialist social goals: They have put Poland on the path of building a developed socialist society. There was economic tension in the course of carrying out running tasks. The party accepted an active attitude toward it. This was expressed by the numerous party decisions concerning the development of socio-economic activity.

The stepping up of the ideological struggle in recent years also has an influence on the conditions in which we operate, wrote Jerzy Lukaszewicz. Subversive-propaganda activities have not been so intensive since the cold war as it is now.

The reasons for this stepping up of ideological subversion lie in the social difficulties of the leading capitalist states, in their unsolved economic problems and in the increase of social pathology.

The capitalist world's subversive activities are not limited to indoctrinating their own societies. Despite the CSCE decisions, the West still has a one-sided approach to cooperation in culture and science.

There is a need for constant strengthening of social awareness that Poland's security is not granted forever, that it must be stubbornly fought for with all the outside and domestic antisocialist--and anti-Polish--forces and tendencies. That is why Poland's active participation in international life, in the socialist community's fight for peace, detente and social progress in the world is so important.

Despite the durable character of a number of detente tendencies, there are a lot of disturbing phenomena: Potential hotbeds exist in the Near and Middle East and Southeast Asia, where U.S. and Chinese aggressive policy creates a constant threat of armed conflict. The recent American political, economic and military decisions prove all too clearly that cold war forces are having a bigger say in the world's biggest capitalist state, forces which are intensively striving to counteract political detente in international relations, especially to worsen American-Soviet relations. These forces want to lead the world and humanity to the brink of another world war, viewing this as a kind of a method to defend American interests, threatened by progressive forces of the developing countries.

What greatly worries Poland are the revanchist tendencies, still strong in the FRG, and the latest NATO decision to deploy additional, Euro-strategic nuclear missiles in Europe.

In reaction to these anti-detente tendencies, the Soviet Union and the socialist union express--as Leonid Brezhnev said in an interview for PRAVDA--both their will to continue detente and the conviction that we have every chance to be optimistic about the future, despite efforts by cold war forces which, instead of international cooperation, want a global confrontation with the socialist system, with all peace forces.

The offensive against anti-socialist ideological subversion is connected with the necessity to improve our counteractivity towards anti-socialist tendencies in Poland. These activities, deliberately inspired and sponsored by subversive imperialist circles, are also the result of a bourgeoise mentality and ideology, still alive in some social circles. There are marginal groups of enemies of socialism in some parts of the society, stemming from one time right-wing and revisionist political groups. They are neither a threat to people's rule nor to socialism.

Socialism's humanitarian goals, the fight for social progress and patriotism are all effective in integrating Polish society. There is a place in this programme for cooperation between people from various social circles, with different world and moral outlooks--a place for all Poles.

The discussion before the congress was conducted within the party and among society in an atmosphere of sincerity. We tried to show our achievements, but, at the same time, we did not shun discussing problems to be solved and arising difficulties.

Our activities in the nearest future--concluded Jerzy Łukaszewicz--should be accompanied by an awareness of the great responsibility before the party and nation for shaping an appropriate political and social atmosphere during the 8th PUWP Congress and in the course of ideo-educational work after the congress.

POLITIKA REPRINTS WORKER'S CRITICISM OF CONDITIONS

AU0612Z5 Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 2 Feb 80 p 15 AU

[Press review: "'Uncritically and...With Embellishments'; a reprint of a worker's letter from TRYBUNA ODRZAŃSKA of 3 December 1979"]

[Text] "It is not easy for me, a worker, just to grab a pen and put down my thoughts about the guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress. The examination of the guidelines is such a big subject that you could write a thesis on it, but I am a worker and not a writer. Besides, how is it possible for you to have suddenly many important ideas in your head and to put them down so that they can be reckoned with as the voice of a Pole who is not and cannot be indifferent to whatever determines the nation's fate, development and future.

"If we think back to the times before the December events [1970] we will easily see that many changes have occurred in our fatherland. In particular, the efforts to improve the people's conditions, to build large plants and to develop Polish science have been responsible for the fact that today each Pole is able to work and study as he pleases and to enjoy better and more prosperous living conditions. Poland's international achievements are also tangible. Polish views are now of consequence among our friends and in the states that have never sympathized with our state. We count in the world as an important economic partner and as a political partner who has put forward many proposals for the benefit of mankind and for the preservation of peace. No one knows as well as we do how costly peace is and how much effort is necessary in order to eliminate war from history once and for all. I did not experience the horrors of war because I was 5 years old when it ended, but I know what sufferings and destruction it caused. [paragraph continues]

"No one else but precisely our people have rebuilt our country anew--a country of fine towns, large plants, buildings and schools. We have built Poland as it is and now we should work and live for it in such a way as to increase its strength and prosperity. It is the duty of every Pole to work for this fatherland and thus for himself. It is thoroughly wrong to think that better living conditions and prosperity depend on the 'people at the top.'

"It is so easy to complain, but it is not so easy to work effectively. Every day should result in changes for the better, but this calls for social discipline and for understanding the basic principle that each one of us forges his own living at his own job.

"My wages are not bad, but, taking into account the growing prices for articles of daily use and other articles, my situation is not improving very much, although it is not deteriorating. I am interested in many problems and I highly value the efforts of our government to improve the daily conditions of our people. Those efforts can be seen in the decisions on old-age pensions, insurance and many other issues. However, there are government decisions I do not like, for example, the decision to construct a car plant. The vision of that plant was most beautiful: Cars were to be produced for the working people; strictly speaking, for the less affluent citizens. Unfortunately, the car that was to be the property of workers such as me has become the property of managers, market farmers and other rich people. I do not like the system by which that car is sold. It is regrettable that promises have been forgotten so quickly. I have cited that example because I will never be able to buy that car at the free market price, considering that my earnings amount to Z5,000-6,000. Another issue is the workfree days. It goes without saying that government decisions on workfree days are just. They seek to enable the community to profit more by rest and recreation. That is a fact, but it is also a fact that the more workfree days, the less my earnings. And the drop in them is not peanuts, it amounts to hundreds and hundreds of zlotys. You see, the government has not made me at all happy with those workfree days because I am a piece worker. I do not know how that problem should be settled, but I do know that my earnings are much less in the month in which we have workfree Saturdays and other weekdays on top of the normal holidays. Another more visible shortcoming of our socioeconomic life is, in my view, the high-handedness in fixing prices for food and other articles. There is a lack of the necessary control checks by the authorized bodies. There are too many words in speeches, but not enough action day in and day out.

"It is important for Poland's development that the people at the top and the people at the bottom govern and work honestly. In particular, everyone should know and understand that he bears responsibility for his own job. That entails a serious attitude to work and to discipline, respect for all state and social property and assets and attention to whatever can ruin the country's development. The distinctive feature of each Pole's concern in his daily work for the homeland's further development should be a sense of duty and a sense of responsibility for every activity--small and large. Working for the benefit of the country, we work for a better future of the coming generations. We cannot be indifferent to what that future will be. That is the matter of day-to-day activities, of an unceasing struggle against the evil and waste and of criticism of indifference. If everyone is honest in his activities and does his duty, the changes for the better will be visible at once; we will not have to wait for them and we will at least not have to delude ourselves that something will turn up by itself or that 'those at the top' will fix it. [paragraph continues]

fact that you cannot make something out of nothing, but it is also a fact that not all the people want to realize that.

"The work with young people--developing their characters and fostering their sense of responsibility and concern for whatever they encounter in their lives--is a particularly important issue. Youth organizations should devote more attention to the task of making young people reaching adulthood realize that they also have their share of responsibility for the fate and future of the country. Young people looking for their places in the life of the country should know that adults, youth organizations and the party care for them. Let me make some observations on the subject of socialist morality and consciousness as well as the ideological and educational front....Watching the activities of party organizations you can note the facts that do not always jibe with what is said in reports and speeches. Some slogans--high sounding slogans that are launched from various rostrums and that are not matched by the true activities of party organizations--are much too bombastic. As for myself, I am shocked by and I do not like the fact that the people at meetings are silent about economic and political issues. Important issues that require party members to air their views are often brought up but, unfortunately, when the discussion time comes everyone seals his lips. I think that such behavior often insults the person that introduces various problems for discussion. Could it be that all of us are so pleased with everything around us that we find nothing to comment on? Or perhaps we are convinced that it is better not to stick out one's neck and that others should do it for us? I am hard put to understand such reasoning because I speak my mind whether I like something or not. I think that it is absolutely inadmissible that people should accept everything uncritically by raising their hands when a vote is taken. That is really much too easy. The top party authorities are very keen to known the feelings and moods of party and nonparty communities, but when report-back reports do not reflect true moods and are strewn with embellishments, the party leadership receives a false image of the situation. Let me cite a most glaring example in that connection: The 'December' events. I am sure that if the 'people at the top' had been informed about what was absorbing our society, if criticism had been voiced at meetings and if report-back reports had reflected the true moods of the people those painful events would probably not have happened. Every party member--both the rank-and-file ones and those in somewhat higher positions--is to blame for that. After all, our country is not a country in which one should be afraid to speak out his mind about things, including those one does not like.

"There is no room in my letter for other examples so let me finish and stress one thing in particular. Now when we are working for our state's development and for our people's prosperity we must have a patriotic unity of all Poles and joint efforts to insure that our fatherland, which is so dear to us, gains in strength. All our citizens must be united in their efforts because the development program determines the prosperity of all of us, and that is an important matter."

[Signed] Albin Terka, worker of the welding apparatus plant in Opole

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES SUDAN'S NUMAYRI ON REELECTION

AU070948 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri on his reelection as chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union--date not given]

[Text] To Mr Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union and president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan:

On your reelection to the high position as chairman of the Sudanese Socialist Union, I take particular pleasure in extending to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and full successes in your highly responsible activity at the head of the Sudanese party and state.

Recalling with great satisfaction our fruitful meetings and talks in Bucharest and Khartoum, I express the conviction that the relations of friendly cooperation between our two parties will continue to record the same upward course in the future, too, in the spirit of agreements and understandings jointly concluded and to the benefit of developing and diversifying the all-round friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and of the cause of international peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU051725 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting discussed the report and draft communique on fulfillment of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1979. The Political Executive Committee particularly valued the activity carried out by all our people, who, closely united around the party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have attained outstanding successes in 1979 in all fields of socioeconomic life and in fulfilling the current 5-year plan tasks, which is an important stage of the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism.

In 1979, the year of the 12th party congress, the Romanian economy has continued to develop at a high pace: The modernization of the material production process was accelerated; the qualitative aspects of the entire economic activity were accentuated; the harmonious and balanced development of all counties was intensified; and Romania's foreign trade relations, production sharing and scientific-technological cooperation with other states were intensified.

The successes attained in raising material production, developing the entire national economy, rationally distributing the national income to development funds and the consumption fund have created prerequisites for continuously implementing provisions of the program to raise the material and intellectual living standard of the people. In 1979, Romania proceeded to implement the second stage of remuneration increases; pensions and children allowances were increased; the incomes of all working people were also increased; and the introduction of the reduced working week was expanded.

The Political Executive Committee also pointed to certain serious shortcomings in fulfilling the 1979 plan. It criticized the nonfulfillment of the item-specified production index in a number of important products, particularly owing to unjustified breaks in the operation of installations and machines and to delays in commissioning new capacities. The Political Executive Committee seriously drew the attention of ministries and central economic bodies to the need to increase responsibility in running the production activity, to adopt resolute measures to utilize all installations within specified parameters and to insure orderly capital repairs and proper maintenance of those installations, as part and parcel of the state plan provisions.

The Political Executive Committee also criticized lags in fulfilling the investments plan for 1980 and asked that efforts be concentrated on existing worksites to rapidly eliminate all lags. Likewise, the government will no longer have to approve the opening of new worksites, unless all necessary means--equipment, materials and manpower--have been secured, so that the commissioning period can be reduced to a minimum. The Political Executive Committee also demanded that firm measures be taken to insure proper technical-material supplies, to reduce material consumption, to save fuel and energy, to recover materials, to increase labor productivity, to reduce imports and to fully attain export goals.

Assessing that the attainment of goals set for 1980, the last year of the current 5-year plan, requires broad mobilization of forces and intense activity in all fields, the Political Executive Committee calls upon all communists, working people and the people to make steady efforts to commendably fulfill established tasks and to attain new and better quality in industry, agriculture, transportation, science, education and other fields of socioeconomic life in order to successfully implement the historic decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress.

The Political Executive Committee established that the communique of the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council, the State Planning Committee and the Central Statistics Directorate on the fulfillment of the 1979 uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania be published.

The Political Executive Committee then discussed proposed measures on organizing services with remuneration based on quotas from returns, which is designed to insure the profitability of units with a small volume of activity and to give better incentives to craftsmen to meet the people's requirements for various services. The measures concerning these activities will be regulated by State Council decree.

The Political Executive Committee then resolved current issues of party-state activity.

SDUF EXECUTIVE BUREAU HOLDS MEETING 5 FEBRUARY

AU051843 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the National Councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] held a meeting today. A report on the stage of preparations for elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly [GNA] and the people's councils was presented on the occasion. The Executive Bureau pointed out with satisfaction that the entire electoral campaign is being carried out in accordance with provisions of the electorial law, on the basis of measures established by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and with the enthusiastic involvement of all working people and all the fatherland's citizens in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th RCP Congress.

This electoral campaign also represents a new and powerful manifestation of our society's profound democratism and of our nation's force and unity around the party and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu.

The Executive Bureau assessed that, according to recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the SDUF local councils, under the direct leadership of party bodies and organizations, are carrying out intensive political and educational activity for the commendable development of the electoral campaign, so that the 9 March elections can mark a particular political event in the country's life and an even greater assertion of each citizen's patriotic responsiblity in the activity devoted to implementing the 12th party congress decisions concerning Socialist Romania's continuous progress and flourishing.

The Executive Bureau endorsed proposals on SDUF candidates for elections to the GNA.

The Executive Bureau discussed the report and draft communique on the fulfillment of the 1979 uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Executive Bureau emphasized the need for all SDUF local councils and organizations to act firmly to mobilize the working people's masses and all the nation's forces to fulfill in an exemplary manner the 1980 plan tasks, the commitments assumed in the socialist competition, and the current 5-year plan provisions.

In the spirit of the guidelines and tasks included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the SDUF congress and taking into account the proposals and observations made by congress delegates, the Executive Bureau endorsed the resolution on the second SDUF Congress, whose text will be published.

In conclusion, the meeting discussed and endorsed the activity plan of the Executive Bureau of the SDUF National Council, which provides for mass actions aimed at mobilizing the working people and all categories of citizens in implementing the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH CONTINUING TO IMPROVE

LD071142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, continues to improve. Treatment and medical rehabilitation measures are being continued.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

WORLD INTEREST IN TITO, SFRY SHOWS CONCERN FOR PEACE

LD061838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 6, (TANJUG)--The prominent Belgrade REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS stresses in an editorial published in its latest issue, that the world wide interest in President Tito's health and in Yugoslavia in general, is an expression of the most elementary human sentiments and political concern for the destiny of world peace. Tito and Yugoslavia, the review writes, have become not only the symbol of the historic alternatives to the policy from the positions of power, but also of the real possibility for the construction of a new world.

The review considers such interest as understandable and cites four reasons for it:

--Tito and Yugoslavia have become the symbol of the struggle for freedom and devotion to it.

--Tito and Yugoslavia are in the front ranks of the struggle for the achievement of the national interests of all countries and peoples on the basis of their full equality and right to determine their own fate themselves.

--Tito and Yugoslavia have paved the way for socialist self-management and abolished the supremacy of the state over society and placed man at the centre of decisionmaking.

--In their visions of nonalignment, Tito and Yugoslavia have contributed immeasurably to the nonaligned movement's becoming the creative force in new international political and economic relations upon a progressive basis.

The interest in Tito and Yugoslavia is quite natural, the review maintains, as there has recently been a "dangerous deterioration in big powers' relations and mankind has been hurtling down into the abyss of cold war."

The review adds that the last drop of fuel to the flame was the foreign intervention in Afghanistan, "a nonaligned country which has forcefully been denied the right to decide by itself on its own policy".

The REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes that some have asked "what will happen to Yugoslavia" not understanding--or not wishing to understand--that "the historic greatness of Tito's achievements is measured by the very strength its peoples to defend their freedom, independence and the right to their own path".

The review underlines that this is the "historic option" which needs no "patrons of any colour, nor umbrellas of any kind such as make up the inventory of cold war, bloc division, the spheres of interest policy".

The review notes that both today and tomorrow, the only right question to ask is not "what will happen to Yugoslavia, but what will happen to the world" if there is a continuation of bloc rivalry, the strengthening of the policy from the positions of force, the violation of sovereign rights of peoples, the strengthening of principals of domination and hegemony in international relations. "The signposts which Tito and Yugoslavia have given and are continuing to give are the best testimony of the only solution lying in patient and continuous efforts to assure that the principles of active and peaceful co-existence underlying nonalignment become the unavoidable test of conduct and activity for all subjects in the international community", the REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS concludes.

BORBA SCORES U.S., SOVIET 'INTERVENTION FORCES'

LD041214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 4 (TANJUG)--In a military commentary BORBA today seriously brings to notice the negative role in international life of so-called military [words indistinct] the two big powers used in other countries as "limited military action forces". Their activity is however, of "an unlimited range", the BORBA military commentator writes, and their purpose is to "project power at distant points".

BORBA recalls that these forces were formed first in the U.S., and immediately afterwards in the Soviet Union too. The Belgrade daily gives precise data about the strength of these specially trained intervention forces in the two countries. According to the Belgrade paper, the U.S. forces for strategic interventions now amount to about 120,000 soldiers, with about 800 planes, 13 aircraft carriers and a large number of specialized and transport ships at their disposal. The Soviet forces for strategic interventions amount to a total of 65,000 soldiers, with 680 transport planes at their disposal at any moment. A considerable part of the forces recently engaged in the military action in Afghanistan was airlifted to Kabul by these planes.

The formation itself of these so-called intervention forces is violation by both powers of internationally assumed obligations in the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki documents and even, BORBA emphasizes, their bilateral "agreement on the fundamental principles on which relations between the U.S. and the USSR are based". The formation and the use of intervention forces, the Belgrade daily writes, is therefore contrary to the solemnly declared principles and obligations of the two big powers. That is why these forces, the daily concludes, should be banned perhaps earlier than biological and chemical weapons, [word indistinct] because the inclination of the big powers to use these forces is greater.

EEC'S RUFFINI: PROGRESS ON AGREEMENT WITH SFRY WELCOME

LD061109 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1007 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Brussels, Feb 6 (TANJUG)--The chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, Italian Foreign Minister Ruffini, stated at the close of the session last night that the Council of Ministers welcomed with satisfaction speeding up of and progress at the negotiations between this international organization and Yugoslavia on a new economic agreement. He assessed that the negotiations could be completed in the nearest future.

Ruffini said that such positive progress at the negotiations followed an improvement in the EEC, proposals in the field of trade and in adequate clauses which correspond to Yugoslavia's status as a developing country.

Asked by journalists, the Italian foreign minister stated that these changes in the EEC mandate, which have made it possible to unblock the negotiations, express the lasting interest of "the nine nations" in the promotion of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia as an independent and non-aligned country, which is an important element of international stability. The Italian foreign minister said that the interpretations according to which the EEC mandate has been improved because of the current international and other circumstances are groundless. [as received]

TITO SENDS GOOD WISHES TO IRAN'S BANI-SADR

LD061115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, has sent the following telegram to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

"On the occasion of your election as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran it gives me particular pleasure to send to you, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and in my own name, my most cordial felicitations and best wishes for the successful discharge of your lofty and responsible duty, for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of the friendly Iranian people and for their prosperity. It is my firm conviction that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two nonalined countries will constantly strengthen in the interest of our peoples, the successful implementation of the policy of nonalinement, peace, cooperation and general progress in the world."

ROTAR HOLDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRANIAN ENVOY

LD071058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0918 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received Dr Reza Hashemian, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Yugoslavia. Questions of bilateral economic cooperation were reviewed and assessed to be undergoing an upward trend and developing favorably. Metod Rotar stressed the importance of, and the interest of both sides in, Yugoslavia purchasing Iranian oil. In addition to discussion of current commodity exchange, a detailed examination of the established areas of economic cooperation in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex, infrastructure and power engineering was made and it was concluded that broad scope exists for economic cooperation. It was considered necessary that officials in the economic field undertake efforts toward improving mutual acquaintance and eliminating certain organizational and technical difficulties.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS SOVIET INTERVENTION

LD061220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 6 (TANJUG)--French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet who arrives today on an official visit to Yugoslavia has told the Belgrade daily POLITIKA that the honouring of independence and sovereignty, the rejection of the policy of threats and use of force and non-interference in the affairs of other countries are the conditions for real detente.

It is on this basis and in faithfully pursuing their respective commitments and obligations that France and Yugoslavia should work on ways for overcoming the present crisis and preserving the achievements of the relaxation process, said Francois-Poncet. The French minister expressed concern at the deterioration of the international situation and emphasized that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable for the French Government.

Francois-Poncet considers the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan as essential in order to establish a situation ensuring the respect for the Afghan people's rights and the need for peace in the world. The French minister set forth the wish of the French Government for the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference to give a fresh stimulus to the process of security and cooperation in Europe and detente.

Jean Francois-Poncet established that, unfortunately, the present circumstances do not favour the fulfillment of these goals. "The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has shaken confidence," he said adding that unless the confidence is re-established the Madrid meeting risks being held in an atmosphere of confrontation.

Francois-Poncet said France supports the implementation of decisions on the development of Third World countries. He said that different positions of individual developing countries make it necessary for the world community to assume different approaches in its policy of aid to these countries.

Jean Francois-Poncet said that he had arrived [as received] in Yugoslavia to transmit to the leaders and peoples of Yugoslavia a message of friendship from France. The aim of the visit, said Francois-Poncet, is the promotion of Yugoslav-French relations in all fields and an exchange of views with Foreign Secretary Vrhovec on all international issues.

Referring to Yugoslav-French economic relations, Jean Francois-Poncet voiced the belief that through the development of industrial cooperation, including cooperation with third countries, Yugoslav-French trade will become more balanced.

TRADE UNION LEADER SPILJAK HOLDS TALKS WITH BEIJING COUNTERPART

LD062310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beijing--Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions, and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, began talks on promotion of cooperation in Beijing today. Taking part in the talks was Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing.

In the course of today's meeting, at which all the delegation members were present, opinions and assessments were exchanged on sociopolitical trends in China and Yugoslavia. The presidents of the trade union organizations of Yugoslavia and China expressed their complete satisfaction with the level of cooperation up to the present and with the prospects for promoting it.

This evening, Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, held a festive dinner in the guests' honor. On this occasion Ni Zhifu and Mika Spiljak exchanged toasts.

Ni Zhifu stressed that "Chinese workers were very concerned on hearing the first news about President Tito's illness," but that the reports of his speedy recovery "brought happiness not only to the peoples and working class of Yugoslavia, but was also welcome news for the whole of world public opinion." Ni Zhifu wished "good health and long life to President Tito, and expressed the hope that the peoples of Yugoslavia would, under the leadership of the LCY with Comrade Tito at the head, attain new successes in the construction of socialism in their country and in international relations."

The president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions said that "the workers and peoples of China and Yugoslavia have covered a similar path in their struggles, and that they are today faced with similar tasks in socialist construction and in promoting progress in the world."

Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions, gave a positive assessment of the cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two countries so far and stressed that this cooperation is unfolding within the framework of the increasingly rich and meaningful general cooperation between the two countries and their peoples. Spiljak underlined the importance of the "openness and sincerity in the talks being conducted, for only through such talks, in which there is discussion not only of successes but also of weaknesses, can we learn from one another and get to know one another better."

The Yugoslav-Chinese talks will be continued tomorrow.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GERSKOVIC

LD011720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, sent the following telegram to Dr Leon Gerskovic, member of the federation council:

"To mark your 70th birthday and many years of revolutionary work, please accept my comradely congratulations and best wishes. You have made a great contribution to our socialist revolution, during the prewar communist movement, during the national liberation struggle and the creation of the new people's authority and in the postwar construction of our country. Your part in the building and further development of our state and legal system based on socialist self-management and the leading role of the working class, and on equality, brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities is especially notable."

LCY ACTIVISTS DISCUSS SCIENCE'S ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT

LD070020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Communists should advocate that science should have a developmental orientation which will contribute in the greatest measure to stablization policy. This general conclusion derives from today's meeting of the group of communist activists for science of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which was devoted to planning the requirements of organizations of associated labor in scientific research and to the tasks of the League of Communists. Nador Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, chaired the meeting at which the introductory report was delivered by Zarko Papic, executive secretary of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

It was assessed during today's discussion that there is a discrepancy between scientific research capacities and their effective utilizations. Attention was drawn on this occasion to the lack of coordination between scientific research activities being carried out outside the economy and associated labor in the economy, and to the need for radical changes in planning of scientific research work, founded on free exchange of labor.

SCIENTIFIC MEETING ON 'LCY, SOCIALIST REVOLUTION' TO OPEN

AU062135 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A 3-day scientific consultative conference on a topic entitled "The LCY and Socialist Revolution" will open at Bled tomorrow. Over 150 scientists and political activists from all parts of the country will participate. Zivojin Jerotijevic comments on this meeting on the eve of its opening.

By deciding in favor of a study of the decisive historical stages in the development of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the LCY, the organizers of this scientific meeting have made it clear that they do not accept any schematism, which is at times still apparent in the international workers and communist movement, that determines the place and role of individual parties exclusively by the number of participants in the October revolution or by the number of prominent figures that occupied leading political positions in various periods. Hence the organizers of the meeting as well as the authors of reports prepared for the meeting place the main accent on a critical review of the practice and a theoretical examination of the most important questions concerning the activity of the LCY under the contemporary conditions which are characterized by a struggle for the realization of integral self-management.

It is within the framework of four complete themes that elements will be discussed which have a decisive importance for the further comprehensive development of our country and that, as an experience and an achievement, have value for possible wider application. Special attention will be attracted by the studies on Tito's concept of the party, the place and role of the League of Communists in the system of pluralism of self-managing interests, the League of Communists and the economic system of socialism and the League of Communists in the struggle for national equality under the conditions of socialist self-management, as well as by the study explaining the origins and the meaning of the theory of the so-called natural alliance of the nonalined movement and the socialist community.

The obvious aspiration in this connection is, through a method of synthesis, to avoid--in the examination of past LCY policy--an approach based on a simple review of facts, both in the study of current topics and in the review of the questions of historical character.

STAMBOLIC WARNS AGAINST NEGATIVE TRENDS IN WORK ORGANIZATION

LD061438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Today it is clear to everybody that we cannot implement the development plans, particularly the economic stabilization policy, if we neglect the two aspects of the self-managing organization of work, whether it is that which refers to relations among organizations or that which refers to work organization and productivity in every individual organization of associated labor. Of course, they are not dependent on one another but they are closely interdependent. This was stressed by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Assembly Executive Council, at today's session of the Serbian Assembly's Economic Chamber.

Many elements of the internal work organization cannot be bypassed in the organization of work and business among organizations of associated labor, Stambolic said.

When standards and norms of materials and current work are estimated roughly without objective analyses by specialized workers this represents liberalist behavior just as there is technocratic behavior when work is done in the most expert way but without the participation of workers. In neither case can we expect proper results, neither material nor social, Stambolic stressed.

The current problem is that we have not formulated practical solutions for the self-managing organization of work among organizations while in organizing work in individual organization we usually behave in a practicist manner, and frequently in an inadmissible manner regarding respect for the authority of the working and business process.

What is involved in the latter case is all that we describe as lack of work and technological discipline. Of course, it is important to distinguish between non-self-managing behavior by workers regarding the respect for the authority of joint work, which is reflected in irresponsible behavior toward tasks and obligations established on the basis of self-management, on the one hand, and the lack of respect for the authority of the working and business process which is caused either by the violation of the workers' self-managing rights or as a result of someone else, within or outside the organization, taking on the responsibility of using social resources on behalf of workers. It is necessary to separate this in order to be able to choose and use the appropriate resources at our disposal to fight to preserve the authority of the working and business processes and to achieve the rational and efficient management of affairs.

Our experience warns us that it is dangerous to reduce in a one-sided manner all social issues, particularly the organization of work, simply to terms of "democracy" or "efficiency." The political and economic consequences of bureaucratism and technocratism, on the one hand, and of liberalism and ultraleftwing attitudes, on the other, are well known to us. Therefore, it is appropriate to reiterate that what we seek under self-managing organization of work is to increase the efficiency of production and of business activity in democratic self-managing relations, Ivan Stambolic said in conclusion.

CROATIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PLAN

LD051214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia ended in Zagreb this afternoon. Members of the Central Committee were unanimous in their assessment that we have forces in society to overcome the present negative economic trends and successfully implement the economic stabilization policy. This task, it was said at today's session, demands greater activity both by the League of Communists as well as by other sociopolitical organizations. The delegate system should be the social basis of this action.

The Central Committee gave full backing to the strategic orientation contained in the proposed activity plan in implementing the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on economic stabilization. The Central Committee noted that the chief causes of economic stability at this point in time are linked with the sphere of economic relations with other countries, investments, primary distribution and prices. This assessment also provides the direction to the action of the entire League of Communists in its further activity.

Members of the Central Committee were in favor of an expansion of exports of goods and services as the exports should represent an additional factor in the growth of the entire economy, and that the consistent implementation of systematic solutions in the sphere of economic relations with other countries is necessary for this. As regards investments it was said at the plenum that they are the basic cause of excessive consumption and imports. Communists in all basic organizations of associated labor thus pledge themselves to reexamine without delay the situation in every investment project in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Members of the League of Communists were also asked to launch an uncompromising struggle against the existing price policy based on the so-called cost principle, a policy which causes low labor productivity, unrealistically high production costs, irrational work organization and which disrupts relations in acquiring income in individual sections of associated labor.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia noted that speedy results cannot be expected because stabilization is a long-term process.

This stems from the fact that the causes of instability lie above all in uncoordinated socioeconomic relations. This also demands from the League of Communists far greater activity than hitherto because, as Milka Planinc said, one should abandon illusions about someone else being able to implement the system.

In adopting a special plan of activity of the League of Communists of Croatia to implement the conclusions of the CC Central Committee Presidium on the economic stabilization, the Central Committee bound all communists and League of Communists' organizations to examine and assess the situation in every environment and to determine the specific action programs of activity. The Central Committee charged the communists to deal with these tasks through all self-managing structures and to mobilize and encourage, through the delegate system, all working people in associated labor and citizens on the resolving of difficulties in the development of our self-managing socioeconomic system.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE IMPLEMENTS COLLECTIVE WORK

AU052145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 February--The provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo at its session today (under the chairmanship of Sefcet Mustafa) discussed and adopted amendments to the statute of the SAWP of Kosovo and decisions on the organs and forms of work of the provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo. The amendments to the statute concern the creation of conditions for a consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the further advancement of collective work and responsibility, an institution whose aim it is to further build the system of socialist self-management and to democratize political life in general.

Zivan Vasiljevic and Kolj Siroka participated in the work of the session today.

Broadest Support

It was noted at the session today that the public discussion which lasted several months in the SAWP of Kosovo concerning the practical implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative has clearly confirmed that the broadest strata of the workers class, working people and citizens of Kosovo have comprehended and accepted Comrade Tito's initiative as a new strong encouragement to the further strengthening and development of socialist self-management, the further democratization of the policy of decisionmaking and a democratization of political life in general.

The opening speech at the session of the provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo on the SAWP activities in the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on the advancement of collective work and responsibility was submitted by Azem Vlasi, secretary of the provincial Conference of the SAWP. Assessing the public discussion and its results, Vlasi said: "Unanimously adopting Comrade Tito's initiative, the working people and citizens of Kosovo confirmed once again our determination to build and to strengthen, without vacillation, our socialist self-management as a system of direct democracy and rule of the working people."

According to the amendments to the statute of the SAWP of Kosovo adopted at the session today, branches of the SAWP, as the basic forms of action organization, shall elect committees of five to seven members, agreement having been reached on it in public discussion. A branch shall elect a president and a secretary whose term, like that of the members of the committee, shall be 2 years.

The conference remains the widest delegate body in the local organization. A conference shall elect a presidium of 9 to 13 members as its political executive organ, and the term of office of the conference and the presidium of a local organization shall be 4 years as before. The presidium of the local conference shall elect from among its members a president for a term of 2 years. Regarding the number of delegates and the structure of a communal conference, the opinion was expressed that no great changes will be made. The communal conference continues to be the broadest delegate body with a term of 4 years. The communal conference shall elect a presidium of 13 to 21 members. The proposition was also adopted that in the communes, a president of the presidium shall be elected for a term of 1 year and a secretary for a term of 2 years.

Lasting Process

The presidium of the provincial conference shall have 25 members and shall act as the political executive organ of the conference. The presidium shall elect from among its members a president of the presidium for a 1-year term. The offices of the secretary of the provincial conference and of the Executive Committee of the presidium as its operative executive organs shall be abolished. The term of office of the president of the Conference for Social Activities of Women of the SAWP provincial conference shall also be 1 year, and she shall be an ex-officio member of the presidium of the provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo.

It was concluded at the session that some problems, difficulties and lack of understanding will certainly appear in the transitional period, but they will have to be gradually resolved through the activities of all the subjects constituting the front.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD062210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today adopted a resolution on the policy of realizing the social plan for the province's development this year. It is envisaged that the social product of the Kosovo economy should increase 9.4 percent in 1980. Such an increase will follow from a growth of 12.5 percent in industrial production, 2.5 percent in agriculture, 11.5 percent in construction, over 6 percent in transport and handicrafts, 10.8 percent in trading and of 3.1 percent in municipal activities, which should guarantee a 6 percent increase in employment in the province.

This year's resolution provides for a 15 percent increase over last year in investments in the Kosovo economy and for an increase of 8.5 percent in investments in the non-economic sector compared with last year. Such a high increase will constitute the continuation of investments for the construction of important projects. The delegates emphasized that greater care must be taken not to exceed investments and concluded that all factors of socio-economic development must adopt in a timely way and draw up in a precise manner their own programs of obligations. Complete individual and collective responsibility will be designated.

At separate sessions of the chambers, the delegates of the Kosovo Assembly adopted the assembly's plan of work up to the end of the year, adopted a number of laws and expressed opinions on a number of federal acts.